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GLEANER, BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH
PEPPIETTE, HENDERSON, & OGDEN,
Proprietors.

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GEO. D. PRENTICE, Editor.
PAUL R. SHIPMAN, Editors.
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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1861.

Moving at Last!—The House of Representatives at Frankfort did yesterday what both Houses ought to have done ten days ago. The Senate doubles will take the same action this morning; when proud but insulted and long-suffering Kentucky will stand at length, as becomes her, erect and determined in the beaten face of the invader.

The resolutions adopted by the House are in the true spirit; and, judging from the shoddy report of our correspondent, the speech of Mr. Finney in support of the resolution was a most powerful and eloquent expansion of them. The speech of Mr. F. in its shrilled form is a mirror in which every loyal Kentuckian may survey his full political stature.

Since writing the paragraphs above we have received a special despatch from Frankfort announcing that the resolutions adopted yesterday by the House were afterwards adopted by the Senate also. We chronicle the fact with unexpressible pleasure. The despatch will be seen on the next page.

Well, thank God, we at last have weighed anchor, and set out for the haven of safety and honor. Now, let all possible sail be spread, and the noble ship of state be driven into the hands of her innocent with the whole weight of the valor and devotion of her true men.

It turns out that the stopping of the cars at Elizabethtown on Tuesday, the setting on foot of preparations for the seizure of Muhlenberg's Hill by the rebels, all took place under the order of Gen. Buckner.

"Since the election, however, Kentucky has allowed the seizure in her ports (Paducah) of property of citizens of the Confederate States."

"Grave offence! The Confederate States seize

the steamboats, produce, and money of Ken-

tuckians within their limits—Confederate sol-

diers come upon the soil, steal \$20,000 worth

of State arms—Confederate soldiers seize Ken-

tuckians and forcibly carry them into Con-

federate camps—they seize railroad cars and re-

fuse to return them—all this is done in the name of King Jeff Davis, will it not be a

perfect right because it tends to advance civil

and undivided. Fellow-citizens, we

could not, if we would, escape the stern issue.

We must meet it. There is no safe or honorable

alternative. Let us meet the issue as brave

men. Since we cannot safely or honorably

escape it, let us advance to meet it. Per-

haps a bloody battle has already been fought

the inauguration of a long and dreadful civil

conflict.

The paragraph of the Courier was a trifle,

but a trifly cunning device to work for terri-

ble mischief. It was a crime for which mudi-

Confederate thieves and smugglers are con-

veying to the rebel army, that, according to

Gen. Polk, authorizes him to make war upon

Kentucky.

"She (Kentucky) has, by her members in

the Congress of the United States, voted sup-

plies of men and money to carry on the war

against the Confederate States." What im-

pudence our members of Congress exhibited!

Messrs. Crittenden, Wadsworth, Mallory,

Jackson, Grider, Dunlap, Wickliffe, Har-

ding, and Menzies, how dared you to vote in

the Congress of the United States without first

consulting his reverence Bishop General Polk?

It is true that you were the representatives of

a proud and gallant people, who generally

think and act for themselves; it is true

that in the votes you gave you represented

your constituents; it is true that you are all

men of talent and experience and understand

perfectly the nature of your oaths and your

responsibilities to your country, but you must

admit that you committed a grievous er-

ror in voting men and money to defend your

country from overthrow without first consulting

Bishop Polk. Gentlemen, posterity will

judge you for this error, and for the

future remember that Kentucky has lost its

manhood, that she is a mere outpost of the

great State of Tennessee, whose posterity Ten-

nnesseans must have, "though at the price of

blood and conquest."

"She (Kentucky) has allowed the Federal

Government to cut timber for her forces

for the purpose of building armed boats for

the invasion of the Southern States." Oh, that

timber! Do tell us, Bishop Polk, what is that

timber cut? Did it belong to the great

State of Kentucky or to some private indi-

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THE PRINCE OF JOINVILLE.—The Africa, which arrived at New York on Friday, brought the Prince de Joinville, who revisits the United States for the purpose of placing his son in the Navy School.

Prince Ferdinand-Philippe-Louis-Marie d'Orléans, is now forty-seven years old. He was the third son of Louis Philippe, late King of the French, and was born at Neuilly in October, 1814. He was entered at the college of Henry IV, and after completing his classical studies became a pupil in the naval school of Brest. After his appointment to the navy his rapid promotion was due to his activity in the service, not less than to his distinguished birth. In 1838 he had command of the ram post-convict ship of the command of the frigate "Léopard" at the bombardment of Vera Cruz. A few days afterward he led a detachment of sailors into the city and took General Arista prisoner. For this exploit he was rewarded with the cross of the Legion of Honor, and was promoted to a full captain.

De Joinville's name was brought prominently before the world by his connection with the expedition to St. Helena, in 1811, when he sailed in command of the Belle Poule, and brought back to France the remains of the First Napoleon. No incident connected with the greatest ovation that France has ever witnessed is better remembered than the laconic address of the Prince and the brief reply of the Emperor when the Joinville called upon him to return from the expedition. "Sire, I present to you the ashes of Napoleon." "I receive them in the name of France." This was the entire "speech-making" on the occasion.

A year after, the Prince made his first brief visit to the United States, afterwards went to Rio Janeiro, where, in May, 1843, he married the Princess Francisca of Braganza, the sister of Don Pedro II.

In 1844, Rear-Admiral, he commanded the French fleet of the coast of Morocco, and after the bombardment of Tangier and Mogador, arranged a treaty of peace between the Moors and Spain. In 1848 the revolution in France resulted in a victory. "A. Mr. Smith," with his family, a wig, spectacles, and a green umbrella, suddenly went across the channel; and the Prince, who was then in Algiers, resigned his command to the republican officers, and joined Mr. Smith at Claremont, England. He has since lived in retirement, devoting himself to the education of his children, and the care of his extensive property in Brazil. Two years ago he made a hurried visit to this country, and received much attention from the Government. At that time he visited West Point, and the naval station, and the favorable opinion then formed of our tactics and naval system, no doubt, induced him to bring his sons here for education.

The Queen of Naples has turned Amazon.

The Times correspondent of the London Times says that the Queen of Naples has turned Amazon, her ladies' gathered garter garments she affects also marry swagger and bluster. She makes like a sailor and wears like a trooper, as if that looked pretty or sounded graceful. She hopes her sister-in-law, has pitched battles with the Prince and Princesses of the house of Bourbon.

The members of the exiled family have constant bickering among themselves; they pack at constant intervals, like chickens tied to the same string, and dangle from the hand of the housewife, who is carrying them to market—those true emblems as the poet said, of parties in motion. High words are exchanged, and the Queen, like Quinault's windows, flies about at royal heads, and fly into the streets, to the great scandal of Swiss guards at the Palace gates. The Queen, though nobled of her scepter, declines to handle the distaff; she carries her broad revolver at her side; she delights in the exhibition of her skill, she aims at a cat the other day in the Quirinal garden—a fine Syrian cat, gray, long-tailed, and hairy—who was basking in the morning sun (the Queen is up 6 o'clock) on the wall hanging over the grottoed fountain and waterfalls in the sense of blessed existence, when the Queen took aim and fired, and the poor thing leaped up in the air, through her head, and dropped down like lead into a bath of water below.

(From the United States Mail for September.)

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.—Distribution of the Stamps. The work of furnishing new stamps and envelopes to the public has been carried on with remarkable speed as circumstances will permit. Many postmasters, having seen notices with reference to an exchange during six days at certain offices, have sent in their old stamps in the hope that the old stamp will be valuable.

It should be borne in mind that such instruction given to postmasters is only to receive them, and at all other posts the old style remain in use, as heretofore, until they receive supplies of the new. We apprehend the Department would be bound to accept the old stamps in exchange for the new, if this fact was generally known. For this reason, we mention the fact, and request our correspondents to copy the substance of this paragraph.

We learn from the Department that the three cents stamp is not quite satisfactory, or what was required, and that it will be issued from the establishment of Mr. Nease, who has been engaged to furnish the new stamps. It is to be expected that the new stamp will be issued in a few weeks, and will be in demand. The small size will be sold at 21 cents per package of twenty-five, or \$5 61 hundred. For the latter size, 37 cents per package of twenty-five, or \$3 88 per package.

Old and New Stamps.—There is one find, some confused in many post offices, growing out of the recent change in the styles of postage stamps.

The supply of the new stamps, they are to be exchanged for old ones, for a week, after which the payment of postage in cash is an absolute violation of law, while the requirement to cease the employment of old stamps is a regulation of a certain period, it is a regulation of the Department.

The stamp contractors are filling the orders as rapidly as possible, and the Department will be soon in a position to meet the demands of the public.

The Letter Sheet Envelope.—The letter sheet and envelope combined, ordered some time since, have not yet been issued from the contractor for the government envelopes. It is to be expected that the new stamp will be issued in a few weeks, and will be in demand. The small size will be sold at 21 cents per package of twenty-five, or \$5 61 hundred. For the latter size, 37 cents per package of twenty-five, or \$3 88 per package.

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WOMAN.—"The times are out of joint." Corruption stalks in our high places. Licentiousness has well nigh lost its shame. Infidelity is on the increase, and the world is in a state of confusion. Women are greatly annoyed. Women are not only to themselves. They wait at vice, they make a compact with the world, and they are victims of their own unfaithfulness.

The stronger sex rank up in best things, and are more successful in their efforts; they have a all had sisters, their own men in the sex to which they own them. And if women were true to God, true to their position, true to their sex, they would be the most powerful force to hold the world in check. No woman ever fell by her own consent.

As at the first, the woman is to be pitied, for she is the victim of her own infidelity, and the world is in a state of confusion.

Women are corrupted by fashion. Women are slaves to fashion. Women are willing to be betrayed. Women are unscrupulous in their amusements.

Young women set up for themselves. They look up to men as if they were gods. They are impudent of domestic restraints. They vote their money. They congregate away from its control. They trade. They are the power of woman, and the power of woman to put down men, and to lay the bridle upon horses.

But the world is in a state of confusion. And self-indulgence grows by what it feeds. Women are corrupted by fashion. Women are slaves to fashion. Women are willing to be betrayed. Women are unscrupulous in their amusements.

Young women set up for themselves. They look up to men as if they were gods. They are impudent of domestic restraints.

They vote their money. They congregate away from its control. They trade. They are the power of woman, and the power of woman to put down men, and to lay the bridle upon horses.

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They vote their money. They congregate away from its control. They trade. They are the power of woman, and the power of woman to put down men, and to lay the bridle upon horses.

But the world is in a state of confusion.

How to Measure Corn in a Crop.—A writer in the Prairie Farmer says it may be done by multiplying the length, breadth, and height together, and dividing the result by four, strike off the right figures, and the result will be shelled bushels. He finds this rule reliable.

Bishop Doane's Last Letter.

The Prince of Joinville, in a Crop.—A writer in the Prairie Farmer says it may be done by multiplying the length, breadth, and height together, and dividing the result by four, strike off the right figures, and the result will be shelled bushels. He finds this rule reliable.

CITY DIRECTORY.

Arranged Alphabetically in regard to BUSINESS & NAMES.

Advertisers.

Kahn, L. & Co., north side Main, bet. 4th and 5th.
Anderson, Thos. J. & Co., 4th Main street.
Henry, Samuel, 4th Main, bet. 2d and 3d.
H. C. Main st. bet. 3d and 4th.

Agricultural Implements and Tools.

Becker, H. A., 225 Third street.
Davidson, F. A., 4th Main, bet. Market and Jefferson.
Foster, F. A., 4th Main, bet. Market and Jefferson.
Gaging and Rape.

Gardens, &c.

Curtis & Warren, 471 Main st.

Hemp.

Hempster, 471 Main st.

Housekeepers.

J. C. M. M. 4th Main, bet. Fourth and Fifth.

Housekeepers, Stationers, & Periodical Dealers.

Redford, A. H., 225 Third street.

Iron.

Smith, W. H., 4th Main, bet. Market and Jefferson.

Leather Goods.

Smith, W. H., 4th Main, bet. Market and Jefferson.

Linen.

Smith, W. H., 4th Main, bet. Market and Jefferson.

Linoleum.

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